

DEF. DOC. #988

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Anti-Japanese Body in China.

(The Information Section of the Foreign Ministry.)

It was in 1898, forty calendar years ago, when the first boycott of foreign goods broke out in China. This affair was that regarding the problem of removing their grave yard. The group of the NING-PO people in Shanghai made trouble with the French residents so that trade with France was stopped. Subsequently, the United States was victimized, and in 1905, a group of merchants in Shanghai, who were indignant at the immigration problem, were the first to spring up and their attitude influenced the Central and South China. This was the outset of the nation-wide boycott. Then in 1908, three years later, Japan was the third target of their boycotts. It was a boycott caused by the well-known "TATSU MARU II Incident". This event occurred when the TATSUMARU II, owned by the KOBU TATSUMA CO. was on her direct route to MACAO from KOBE. She was loaded with arms and ammunition ordered by a fire-arms merchant in Macao at the request of the ATAKA CO. in Hongkong and she was anchored temporarily in the Kuokai Bay because of an unfavorable tidal condition, when she was captured by a Chinese gunboat and towed away to Canton.

DEF. DOC. 988

(Defense Document 988 - Page 2)

It was settled after negotiation through concessions by the Chinese. However, the public opinion in South China blamed the Government for their weak stand, and the boycotting of Japanese goods occurred.

China, who once realized the effectiveness of a boycott has often carried it out ever since. As shown in the following table, 11 nation-wide boycotts have been carried out up to 1931 when the Manchurian Incident occurred.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boycotted Country</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1905	United States	The Anti-Chinese Acts Immigration Laws
1908	Japan	Tatsumaru II Incident
1909	Japan	AN-FENG reconstruction problem.
1915	Japan	The so-called 21 Demands Affair.
1919	Japan	The Chantung Affair
1923	Japan	Zushun and Dairen Recovery Affair
1925	Japan	The May 30th Incident
1925	Britain	The May 30th Incident
1927	Japan	The Chantung expedition.
1928-9	Japan	The Chi-Nan Incident.

(Defense Document 288 - Page 3)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boycotted Country</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1931	Japan	The Wan-Jao Incident and the Manchurian Incident

Nine cases out of eleven were anti-Japanese boycotts. The shorter ones lasted for a few months and the longer for a year and a few months. At first, they began with measures such as to refuse to buy Japanese goods, to sell them to Chinese, to use them, and furthermore, to stop all transaction with Japanese. Then they gradually adopted more severe measures as to put pressure upon merchants who dealt in Japanese goods, confine them in cells to expose them to the public gaze, or parade them through the city, and so on. Besides, they invented such a subtle means as the anti-Japanese education to beat the idea of hating Japan as their enemy into the soft heads of the young generation.

After the Manchurian Incident this tendency became more strong. The name of "the anti-Japanese Society" was changed "the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association". Soon after the Manchurian Incident, the racial jealousy being regarded primary and boycotting, secondary.

It was the adoption of the new principles and the new tactics of the Comintern in 1935, in other words, the formation of the People's Front to resist Japan, that strengthened this tendency.

DEF. DOC. #988

(Defense Document 988 -Page 4)

Of course, the Anti-Japanese leadership by the Comintern is not of recent origin. In the first place, because of the existence of Anti-Imperialistic movement in China, the Comintern fixed its eyes upon China. Because it was the principle of the Comintern practice to actively guide and help this movement, whereby it grassed and organized the people, there has been undoubtedly an instigation of the Comintern and their agents in China; that is, the Chinese communists behind the Anti-Japanese movements, since their evil hand reached out to China. For example, we know the fact that at the general strike in Shanghai in May 1925 (the so-called May 30th Incident) the representatives of the Comintern organized the strike committee and took over the leadership, managing to raise strike funds. Though the Comintern has continued to take such obstinate measures for anti-Japanese guidance, their principal efforts have been made to establish the policy of relying upon war-like measures to lead the Chinese Communist party which was their branch in China. In other words, it was their policy to strengthen the Communist Army, to enlarge the Soviet sphere by it and thereby to overthrow the government of the National Party. Consequently, the anti-Japanese guidance became secondary.

However, the time came when this principle of relying upon the warlike measures at last failed, because CHANG KAI-SHIK's obstinate assault against the Communists' Army and the Soviet

Districts had its effect slowly but steadily. The fall of SHUIKIN (KIANGSI-Province), the seat of the Chinese Soviet, was realized, and the Communists' Army was driven into the corner of North-western China.

In these circumstances, the Comintern and Chinese Communists' Party, having perceived that principle of relying upon the war-like measures was not dependable, resumed their original aspect of the Communistic movement and established a plan to secure the masses in the cities, reorganize them and with their backing to bring pressure against the Kuomintang and the National Government in order to force them to compromise and to collaborate with the Communists Party.

But to carry out this measure, they had to have some slogan for uniting the people and they had to get hold of something which the people were universally conscious. Conveniently for them, the anti-Japanese consciousness prevailed among the Chinese nation. Having considered that it was the best way to grasp this consciousness, they decided at the 7th Comintern-Mass-Meeting to form the People's Front internationally and proposed that especially in China the Anti-Japanese Front be emphasized.

To dish out this new policy and new strategy, a pamphlet entitled "A Note Appealing to the Brethren of the Whole Nation to Rescue the Country by Opposing Japan" was published by the

DFP. DOC. #988

Chinese Communists Party in August of 1935. By about June of 1936, approximately one year later, Anti-Japanese People's Front was formed which cut across a broad swath of the people. If we mention the main anti-Japanese groups included in the Front and classified according to social stratum, they are as follows:

(1) Students - Since the 5-4 demonstration (incident in which the home of Tso Ju Lin, a pro-Japanese, was burned by Peiping students on 4 May, 1911) the part taken by students in social demonstrations has been extremely great. It was the students who were first to respond to the announcement of the Comintern and the Chinese Communist Party. Indeed the great demonstration of Peiping students in December of 1935 was the warning light for the formation of the Front. There are organizations of Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association in every college, university, middle school, and they have gone so far as to have them even in the primary schools. These are further banded together by districts in such things as the League of Peiping Student National Salvation Associations. The same is true in Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Chungking. And lastly, as their central body, the All-China League of Student National Salvation Associations was organized in Shanghai (June, 1936).

Apart from the students, professors of colleges and universities, and teachers of middle and primary schools also have their National Salvation Associations.

(2) Cultural Circles - Cultural Circle National

Salvation Associations were formed in all districts under the leadership of professors of colleges and universities, lawyers and journalists. Among them the most famous is the Shanghai National Salvation Association of Cultural Circles. The well-known leaders of the People's Front, SUNG Chun-Ju, CHANG Nai-Chi, etc., made this association their starting point.

(3) Literary Circles - The Association of Chinese Writers, the party of Literary Workers, the Authors' Association, etc. which grew up in Shanghai belong to these circles. Literary men, critics, journalists, actors of the new drama, and film people are generally included therein.

(4) Commercial and Industrial Circles - The Federation of Workmen's National Salvation Association, etc. belong to their circles.

(5) Women's Circles. There are organizations of Women's National Salvation Associations in Shanghai and in almost all other large cities.

(6) Propaganda Organs - Every National Salvation Association generally has its organ (paper), but beside these professional anti-Japanese magazines managed by anti-Japanese journalists have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a rain-fall. "Education in the National Crisis" by TAO-BSING-CHI, "Life of the Masses", and "Life Weekly Magazine" by TSOU-TOU-FEN, etc. are famous among them. The "National Salvation Review", which is published in Paris is the anti-Japanese leadership organ of the Chinese Communist Party and CHEN-SHAC-YU,

the number one theorist of the Party, writes for every number of it.

(7) Military Circles. The 19th and the 29th Army Corps, North-Eastern Army, and the Kwangshi Army all compose one wing of the Front.

(8) Political Circles. Chinese National Revolutionary Alliance and the Chinese National-Revolutionary Executive Committee both belonging to the Social Democratic Party line, are a faction of the front. In June of 1936, the All-China National Salvation Association of All Circles was formed. Almost all anti-Japanese groups joined with the exception of the military circles. This is the greatest anti-Japanese group and has been acting most vigorously at the head of the front since its formation.

The "Big Seven" of the People's Front, SHEW CHOUN-JU, CHANG NAI-CHI, TSOU-TOU-FEN, TSHO CHIFNLE, LI KWANG-FU, TAO HSIANG CHIN and SHIH-LIU (woman lawyer) who instigated the strike of the Japanese cotton spinning industry in Shanghai last November and were finally arrested for it are all either standing committee men or committee men of the "Zen Kyu Ren" / T. N. The Relief Association of the Whole Country /.

The above seems to comprehend the principal communistic and left-wing anti-Japanese groups, but Anti-Japanese groups are not a monopoly of the "left" alone. They are also among the "right". Speaking of the "right" in China, we mean the groups of the Kuomintang and their anti-Japanese leadership

was at first more influential than that of the Communists. It was at its height during the first part of the Manchuria Incident. But at length Mr. CHIANG KAI-SHEK came to carefully consider the relation to Japan, and after that anti-Japanese sentiment became negative for a time. However, it soon regained its original aspect, and today the left and the right are united and are advancing on the same anti-Japanese path. Since the Sian Incident of last year that impression is particularly strong.

The first to be mentioned as a Right Wing anti-Japanese group is the Blue Shirt Society. Its principal object being to make China fascist, this secret society was formed in 1932 / SHOWA 7 / as a personal party of CHIANG KAI-SHEK, and at the beginning emphasized the exclusion and oppression of CHANG's political enemies, or the elimination of the Communists. However, it has intensified its anti-Japanese colour since the middle of 1935 / SHOWA 9 /. One of the most remarkable examples is the incident in which the Blue Shirt Society in North China assassinated Mr. PAI YU HAN, head of the pro-Japanese pro-Manchukuo press in Tientsin, and Mr. FU FENG, obtaining the support of the headquarters of the Kuomintang, the Third Division of the Military Police and the Military Training Institution attached to the Military Association etc. Our North China Garrison Army strongly protested against this, and consequently, the Umezu-Ho Ying Chin Pact was established. By this pact the headquarters of the Kuomintang was closed and

DEF. DOC. #988

After the evacuation of the Third Division of the Military Police the Blue Shirt Society was driven from North China, but it burrowed under ground and appeared again in North China actively inciting the Anti-Japanese movement. One of the reasons why the North China Incident occurred is surely in the activity of this Blue Shirt Society.

The second right wing machine is the C. C. Group. It consists of literary men led by the brothers, CHEN LI-FU and CHEN KUO-FU. It differs from the Blue Shirt Society, a party of armed men, in that it does not stoop to assassination, but they harbour no less inveterate Anti-Japanese sentiment than the former. The construction of Fascist theories and anti-Japanese theories are their strong points.

Here we shall speak further of the Anti-Japanese groups in North China where this Incident occurred. The chief groups are (1) The National Relief Association of Various Circles in North China, (2) The Hopei Farmers National Relief Association (3) The Spearhead Force for the Emancipation of the Chinese People (4) The National Relief Association of the Students in Peiping and Tsentsin, (5) The Peiping Tientsin Students' Front Line Service Group, (6) The National Relief Society of the Culture Circle in Peiping and Tsentsin, (7) The National Relief Society of the Women in Peiping, (8) The Society for the Study of New Characters, (9) The Literary Discussion Meeting, (10) the Military Committee, etc. Anti-Japanese groups are mostly composed of educational circles simply

because Peiping is the capital of learning. Those which are considered the most powerful are: The National Relief Society of the Culture Circle to which the professors of the Peiping University, TAO Chi Sheng and Cheng-Chung Chi belong; The Spearhead Force for the Emancipation of the Chinese People, being directly under the North Section of the Chinese Young Men's Communist Association, and serving as its main propaganda force; and the Military Committee (the best trained element of which are really acting in the midst of the Army) that is, doing its best to magnify the Anti-Japanese sentiment in the 29th Army, etc. In addition to these, the Blue Shirt Society of the right wing, etc. also joined and made desperate effort to incite anti-Japanese sentiment. As was expected, the most aggravating back-ground of the North China Incident has been derived from their operations.

DEF. DOC. #988

Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Document Section of the Foreign Ministry, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 9 pages and entitled "Anti-Japanese Body in China", contained in Number 42 of the SHUHO, is an exact and true copy of an excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (the Foreign Ministry).

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 27th day of February, 1947

HAYASHI, Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on this same date.

Witness: SATO, Takegoro
(seal)

週報情報局編輯

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支那の抗日國權（外務省情報部）

支那で初めて外貨排斥運動が起つたのは、今から足掛け四十年前の一八九八年である。上海の寧波人團體の暴徒移轉問題で、フランス居留民権と關係を生じ、對佛取引中止の行はれたのが、支那に於けるボイコットの嚆矢である。これに次いで清王にあげられたのは米領で、一九〇五年、移民問題に對する憤激から上海の華人團體が第一に抗議し、中、南支に波及した。これが全體的ボイコットの始まりである。それから三年後の一九〇八年、日本が第三番目の目標となつた。有名な「第二反丸事件」に因る排日である。神戸辰馬商會汽船第二反丸が、香港安宅商會の依頼で、澳門統砲商汪文の統砲艇を搭載して、神戸から澳門へ直行、潮流の都合で過路灣海面に停泊したところを、清國砲臺に拿捕され、廣東に拉致された事案であ

Def Dec 4788

る。交渉の結果、清國の讓歩で解決したが、南支の輿論は政府の弱腰を責め、日貨排斥運動が起つたのである。

味を占めた支那は、其の後は何かさといふボイコットを起すことになつた。滿洲事變の始まつた一九三一年までに、左表の如く十一回の全體的ボイコットが行はれてゐる。

Sept 4 1918

の十一回の中日回までが日ボイコットである。恒かいので数ヶ月、長い
 は一年数ヶ月続いた。其の手段も、日貨を買はぬ、日貨を支那人に

年次	對手國	原因
一九〇五	米 國	排支移民法
一九〇八	日 本	第二辰丸事件
一九〇九	日 本	安奉線改築問題
一九一五	日 本	所謂二十一ヶ條問題
一九一九	日 本	山東問題
一九二三	日 本	旅順大連回收問題
一九二五	日 本	五、三〇事件
一九二五	英 國	五、三〇事件
一九二七	日 本	山東出兵
一九二八・九	日 本	濟南事件
一九三一	日 本	萬寶山事件及滿洲事變

17. 4. 988

賣らぬ、日貨を使用せぬ、日本人の一切の取引を中止する、といったやうなところから始まつて、日貨を扱ふ商人を壓迫し、濫の中に入れてさらし物にしたり、市中を引廻したり、終ひには大分悪性になつて來た其の外に、排日教育といふものがあり、まだ思想の固まらぬ青少年に日本仇視の念をき込めといふ陰險な手段を發明してゐるといふ、いはば「軍事保存主義」であつて、抗日指導は自ら第二義的のものであつた。滿洲事變後になるまでこの勢は益々激しくなつた。排日團體の名前も、これまでは「反日會」といつてゐたのを事變直後から「抗日救國會」になり、日本に對する民族的誤解を主とし、排貨を従とするやうになつて來た。この勢に油を注いだのが一九三五年のコミンテルンの新方針、新路線である。即ち抗日人民戦線總成の戦術である。

尤もコミンテルンの抗日指導は、今に始まつたものではない。

そもそもコミンテルンが支那に注目したのは、支那に反帝國主義運動が起つてゐたからであり、進んでこの運動を指導、援助し、以て民衆を領導し、これを組織するといふのが、コミンテルンの行動綱領であつたの

Ref Doc 4788

だから、其の機手が支那に延はされて以來の中日運動の裏には、コミンテルン及支那に於ける其の手先である中國共產黨の活動があつたことは疑を容れない。一例を擧げるに、一九二五年五月の上海總罷業（所謂五・三〇事件）の際などは、コミンテルン代表が罷業委員會を組織して指導に當つた外、罷業資金の燃出などに大膽になつて奔走してゐたといふ事實がある。かうした執拗な抗日指導をコミンテルンはずっと持ち續けて來たのだが、併し乍らコミンテルンが、其の支那支部である中國共產黨を指導するにつれて主力を注いだのは、先づ共產黨を強固にし、其の邊境に依つてソヴェート區を擴大し、それに依つて國民黨の政治を顛覆し、「軍事依存主義」であつて、抗日指導は自ら第二義的のものであつた。併しこの軍事依存主義も終に破綻する時が來た。共產黨及ソヴェート區に對する蔣介石の執拗な攻撃は、徐々にではあるが著々効果を收め、終に中蘇ソヴェート政府の所在地である瑞金（江西省）の陥落を見るに至り、共產黨は西北支那に追ひ詰められて了つたからである。是に於て

コミンテルン及中國共產黨は、軍事依存主義の類むべからざることを知り、非運動本來の面目に立歸り、都市に於ける民衆を獲得し、再組織し、それを背後に背負つて國民黨及國民政府を壓迫し、共產黨との妥協合作を餘義なくさせようといふ方針を打ち建てたが、それには民衆を結合させるために何等かの題目を擧まねばならぬ。國民の間に普遍的な意識を底上げねばならぬ。彼等に取りつて都合のいゝことには、抗日意識といふものが、支那國民の間に瀰漫してゐることであつた。これを擧まへるに限るといふので、第七回コミンテルン大會で世界的に人民戦線を結成するといふ決議をし、特に支那に於ては抗日戦線に重きを置くといひ出したのである。

この新方針、新戦術を経て「抗日救國のために全華同胞に告ぐるの書」といふのが、中國共產黨に依つて發出されたのが一九三五年の八月であつたが、それから約一ヶ年を經過した一九三六年の六月頃までに、明確な指導を含む抗日人民戦線が完成された。階層別に戦線内に含まれてゐる主なる抗日團體を擧げるゝ左の通りである。

10-10-1928

(一) 學生層 五・四運動(一九一九年五月四日、北京の學生に依つて行はれた親日派官汝赫邸焼打事件)以來、學生の社會運動に於ける役割は至極大きい。コミンテルン及中國共產黨の發達に對して、眞先きに呼應したのも學生であつた。實に一九三五年十二月の北平學生大デモが聯綿經成の強固だつたのである。各大學、中學、甚だしきは小學校にすら抗日救國會の組織があり、それらが聯合して、地方的に例へば北平學生救國聯合會といふやうなものを作る。上海にも、南京にも、漢口にも。。。。。處にも出来る。最後に其の總中樞機關として、上海に全國學生救國聯合會が組織された(一九三六年六月)。學生とは別に、大學教授、中學教員、小學教員等も救國會を持つてゐる。

（一）文化界 大學教授、辯護士、記者等が中心となつて、各地に文化界救國會が成立した。其の中で一等有名なのは上海文化界救國會で、沈鈞儒、章乃器等有名な人民戰線巨頭は最初この會を出發點としたのである。

（二）文藝界 上海に出來た中國文藝家協會、文藝工作者一派、著作人協會などがこれに屬する。文學者、評論家、記者、新劇俳優映畫人などは大抵この中に網羅されてゐる。

（三）商工界 工人救國聯合會などの系統がこれに屬する。

（四）婦女界 上海をはじめ各大都市には大抵婦女救國會の組織がある。

（五）宣傳機關 各救國會は大抵機關誌を持つてゐるが、それ以外に抗日ヂヤーナリストの經營する専門の抗日雜誌が雨後の筍のやうに發生した。陶行知の「國難教育」、鄒韜奮の「大衆生活」、「生活週刊」等が其の中にも有名である。巴里で發行される「救國時報」は中國共產黨の抗日指導機關で、黨唯一の理論家陳紹禹等が毎號執筆してゐる。

（六）軍界 十九路軍、二十九路軍、東北軍、廣西軍等が皆戦線の一翼を成してゐる。

四政界 社会民主黨系の中華民族革命同盟、中華民族革命行動委員等皆戦線の一分子である。

六年六月に「全国各界救国聯合會」が成立した。これが最大の抗日口実で成立以後常に戦線の先頭に立ち、最も活潑に行動してゐる。昨年十一月、在上海邦人紡績罷業を煽動し、終に逮捕された人民戦線七巨頭沈钧儒、章乃器、劉潤庠、沙千里、李公樸、陶行知、史良（女辯護士）は、いづれも「全救聯」の常務委員若くは委員である。

以上で大體共產黨系及左翼系の抗日口実を網羅したと思ふが、抗日口実は「左」だけの事實ではない。「右」にもあるのである。支那では「右」といへば、國民黨系統のことであるが、この系統の抗日指導には最初は共產黨系のそれよりも有力であつた。滄洲事變初期が、其の最も盛んな時期であつた。併しやがて蒋介石氏が對日關係を慎重に考慮するやうになつてから一時消極的になつたのである。だが、間もなく本來の面目を取り返し、今日では左右一致して抗日の一途に進んでゐる。昨年の西安事件後は特に其の感が深い。

右翼系抗日口体として第一に挙げられるのは藍衣社である。支那をファッショ化することを第一の目的とし、蔣介石の私黨として、一九三二年に成立したこの秘密結社は、最初の頃は蔣の政敵排除乃至壓迫、共產系の驅逐に重きを置いてゐたのであるが、一九三五年の中頃から抗日的色彩を強くして來た。其の最も著しい例は、北支那の藍衣社が國民黨黨部、憲兵第三口、軍事分附設政治訓練所局等の援助を得て、天津の親日滿系新聞社長白逾桓、胡思敬を暗殺した事件である。これに對し、我が北支那駐屯軍から嚴重な抗議が提出され、其の結果梅津、何應欽協定が成立し、それによつて國民黨黨部閉鎖、憲兵第三口撤退と共に、藍衣社も北支那から追拂はれたのであるが、何時の間にか地下を潛つて再び北支那に現はれ、盛んに抗日運動をやつてゐたのである。今回の北支事變の起つた其の原因の一つは、唯にこの藍衣社の活動に在る。

右翼系機關の第二は。口である。これは陳立夫、陳果夫兄弟を中心とする文人派で、藍衣社の武人派とは違ひ、直接暗殺などに手を下さないが、抗日の感情は前者に劣らず根強い。ファッショの理論を組立てたり、

抗日を實現つてたりすることは御手のものである。

今回の事變の起つた北支那の抗日団体とを補足する。主な団体としては(一)華北各界救国聯合會(二)河北農民救国聯合會(三)民族解放先鋒隊(四)平津學生救国聯合會(五)平津學生戰地服務團(六)平津文化界救国會(七)北平婦女救国會(八)新文字研究會(九)文藝座談會(十)軍事委員會等がある。

北平が學問の都であるだけに、抗日団体も大部分が教育界系統である。

彼中有力と目せられるのは、北京大學教授陶希聖、同尚仲衣等の領導する民族救國會、中國共產青年團北方局の直接指導下に在つて、宣傳の主力となつてゐる民族解放先鋒隊、第二十九軍の抗日情緒と擴大することに全力を注いでゐる軍事委員會(其の尖鋭分子は現實に軍の中に入り込んでゐる)等である。この外に華衣社等の右翼系が加はり、必死となつて抗日運動に努めてゐたのである。果然、北支事變の最も深刻な背景は、彼等の活動であつたのである。

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分 林 義之ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付ヤ
ラレタル日支語ニ依ツテ書カレ九頁ヨリ成ル週報第四十二號所載支那の抗
日闘争ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外 務 省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ
複製ノ正確ニシテ確實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年 二月二十七日 於 東京

林

林 義之

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同 日 於 同 所

立 會 人

佐 藤 武 五 郎